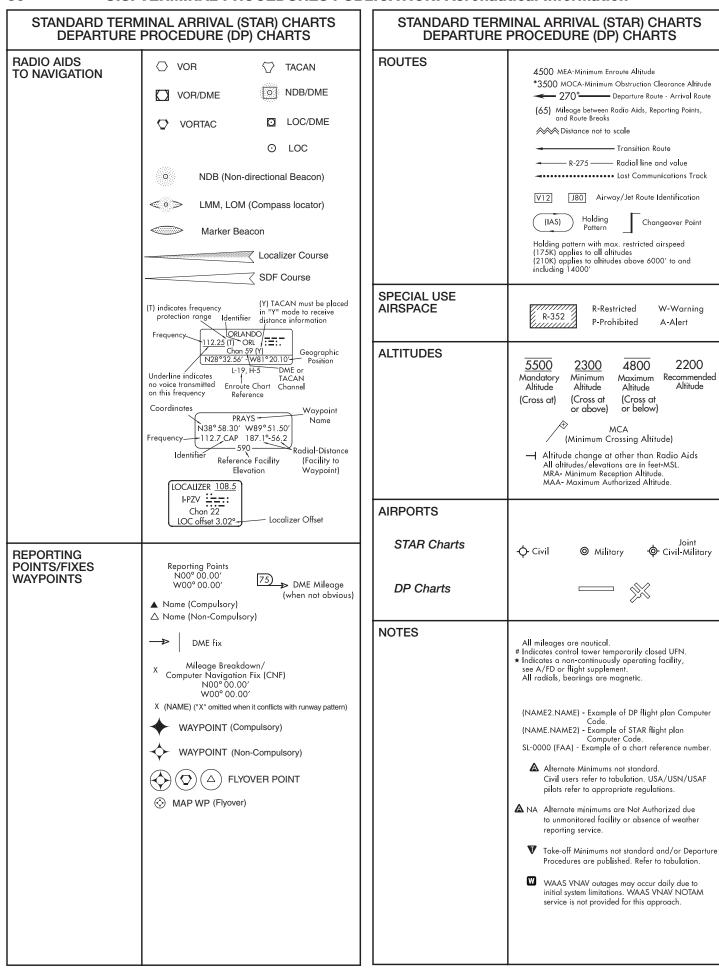
TERMINAL PROCEDURES PUBLICATION SYMBOLS

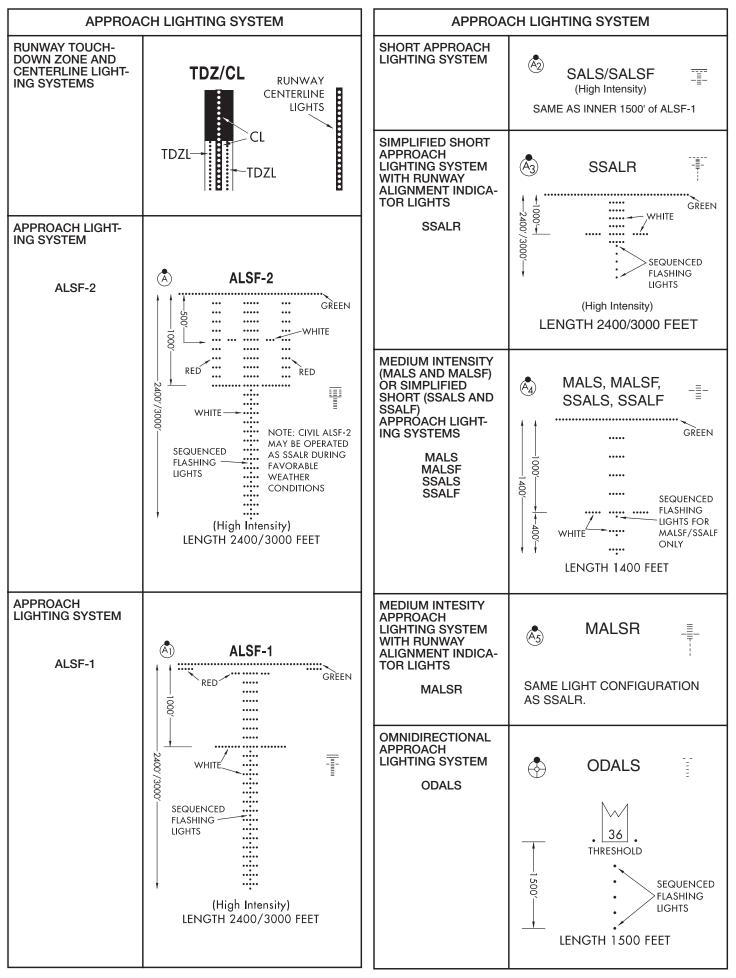
AERONAUTICAL	INFORMATION

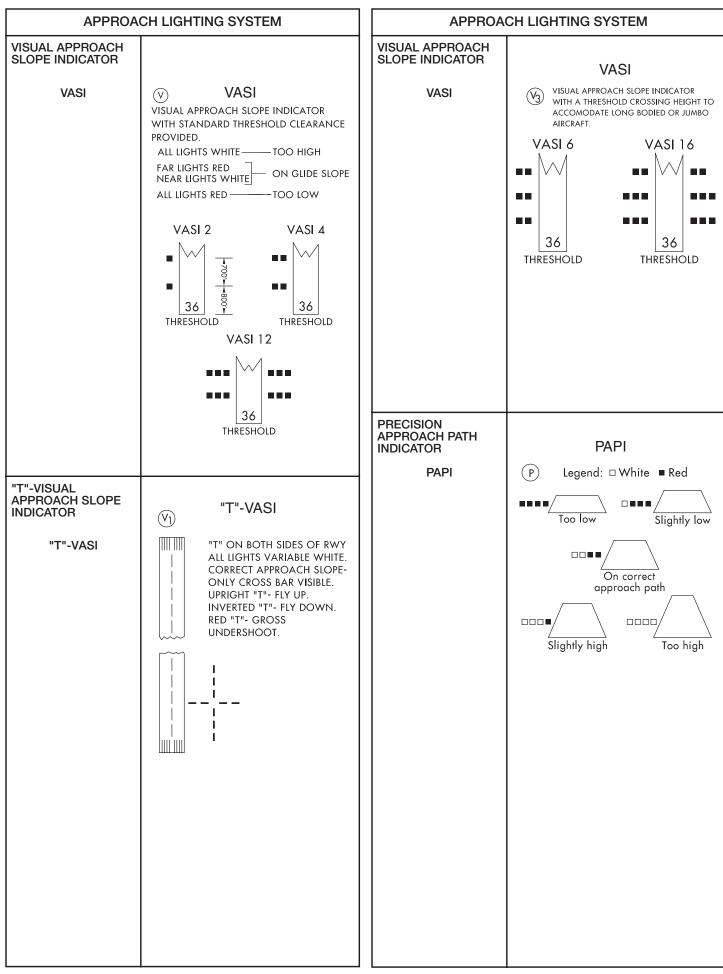
STANDARD TERMINAL ARRIVAL (STAR) CHARTS	59
DEPARTURE PROCEDURE (DP) CHARTS	59
APPROACH LIGHTING SYSTEM	60
AIRPORT DIAGRAM/SKETCH	64
INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES PLAN VIEW	65
INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES PROFILE VIEW	67

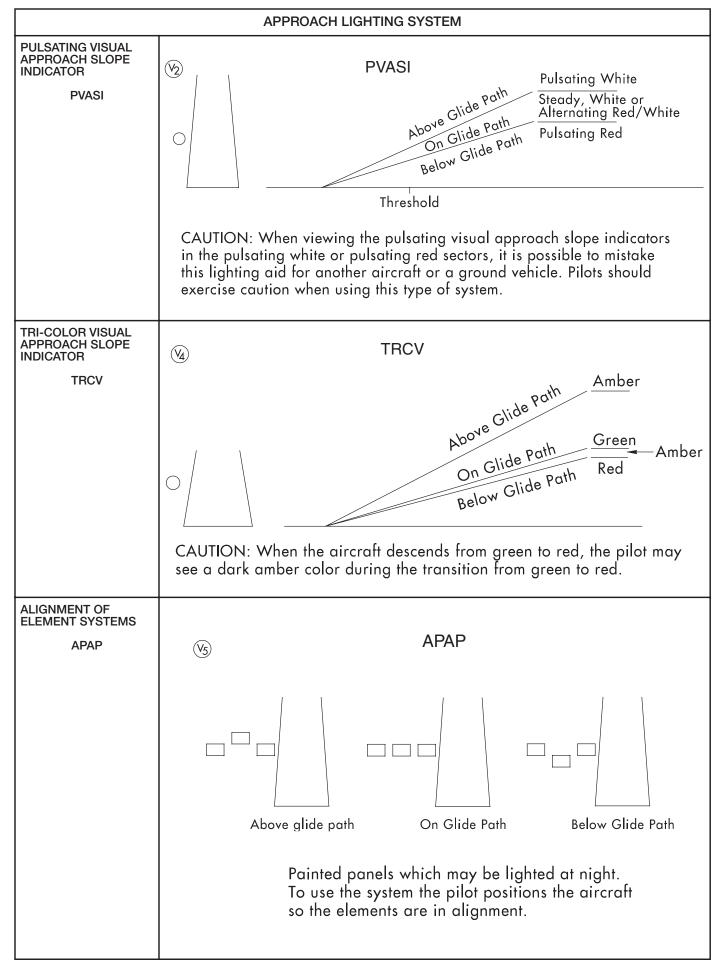
GENERAL INFORMATION

Symbols shown are for the Terminal Procedures Publication (TPP) which includes Standard Terminal Arrival Routes (STARs), Departure Procedures (DPs), Instrument Approach Procedures (IAP) and Airport Diagrams.



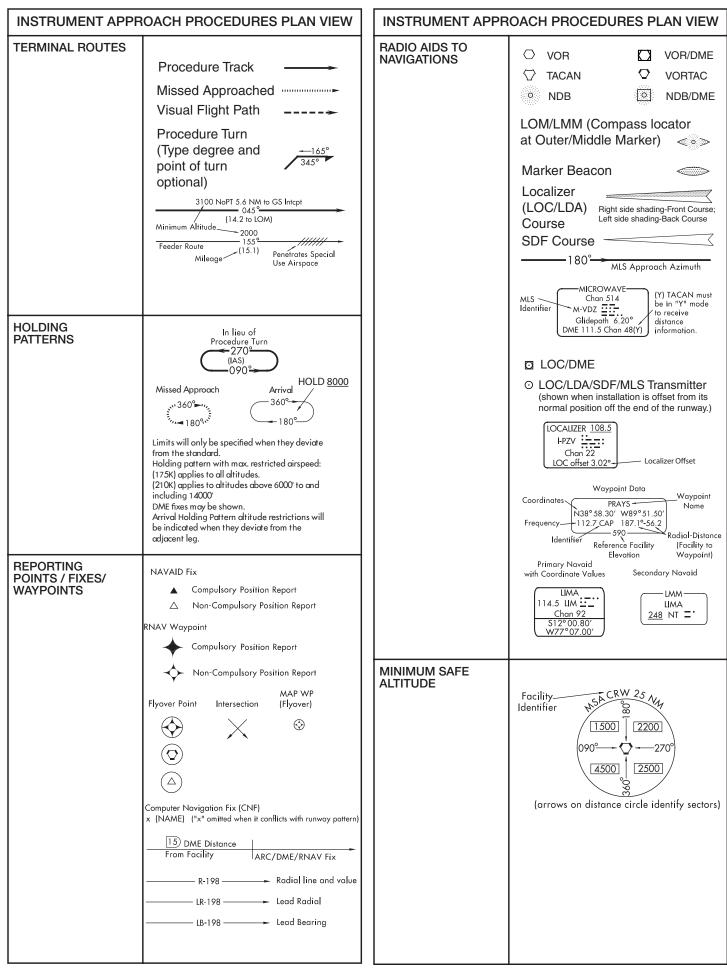


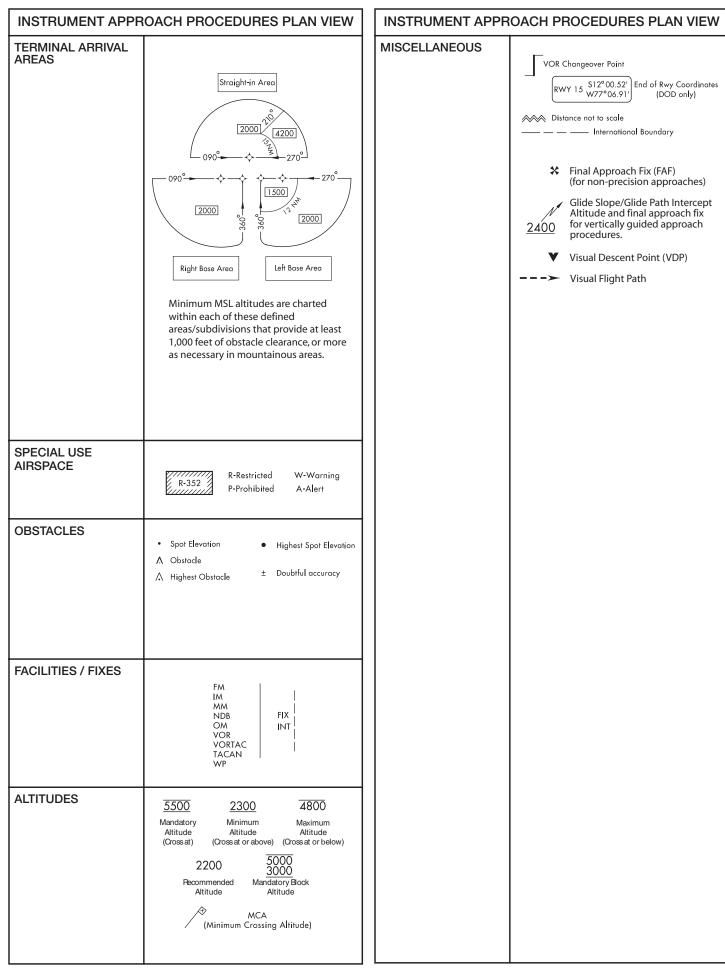




AIRPORT DIAGRAM/SKETCH AIRPORT DIAGRAM/SKETCH ARRESTING GEAR **NOTES** U.S. Navy Optical Landing System (OLS) "OLS" location is shown because of its height of approximately 7 feet and proximity to edge of runway may create an obstruction for some types of aircraft. uni-directional bi-directional Jet Barrier Approach light symbols are shown in the Flight Information Handbook. Arresting System Airport diagram scales are variable ARRESTING GEAR: Specific arresting gear systems; True/magnetic North orientation may vary from e.g., BAK12, MA-1A etc., shown on airport diagrams, not applicable to Civil Pilots. Military Pilots refer to diagram to diagram appropriate DOD publications. Coordinate values are shown in 1 or $\frac{1}{2}$ minute increments. They are further broken down into 6 second ticks, within each 1 minute increments. Positional accuracy within ±600 feet unless otherwise noted on the chart. All new and revised airport diagrams are shown referenced to the World Geodetic System (WGS) (noted on appropriate diagram), and may not be compatible with local coordinates published in FLIP. (Foreign Only) REFERENCE Buildings **FEATURES** Tanks Obstruction **Highest Obstruction** ☆ Airport Beacon X Runway Radar Reflectors Hot Spot Control Tower # # When Control Tower and Rotating Beacon are co-located, Beacon symbol will be used and further identified as TWR. Helicopter Alighting Areas \oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus \oplus Negative Symbols used to identify Copter Procedures landing point TDZE 123 Runway TDZ elevation ---0.3% DOWN Runway Slope 0.8% UP-(shown when runway slope equals or exceeds 0.3%) Runway Slope measured to midpoint on runways A **D** symbol is shown to indicate runway declared distance information available, see appropriate A/FD, Alaska or Pacific Supplement for distance information.

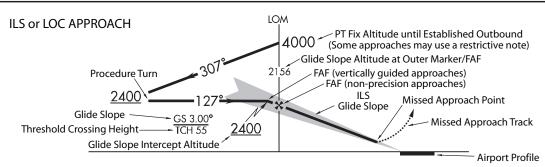
AIRPORT DIAGRAM/SKETCH **RUNWAYS** Cosed Runway Hard Surface Closed Taxiway Other than hard surface Under Construction Stopways, Taxiways, Parking Areas Metal Surface Displaced Threshold **Runway Centerline Lighting** Runway length depicted is the physical length of the runway (end-to-end, including displaced thresholds if any) but excluding areas designated as stopways. Runway Weight Bearing Capacity/or PCN Pavement Classification Number is shown as a codified expression. Refer to the appropriate Supplement/Airport Facility Directory for applicable codes e.g., RWY 14-32 \$75, T185, ST175, TT325 PCN 80 F/D/X/U Rwy 2 ldg 8000' **FIELD** Runway Displaced Threshold **ELEV** Slope 174 Runway **EMAS** BAK-12 **I**dentification 1200 X 200 0.7% UP 1000 X 200 Arresting System Operations 9000 X 200 023.2°() ELEV Runway End (in feet) Runway Heading Runway Dimensions Elevation 164 Stopway Dimensions (in feet) (Magnetic) (in feet) **SCOPE** Airport diagrams are specifically designed to assist in the movement of ground traffic at locations with complex runway/taxiway configurations and provide information for updating Computer Based Navigation Systems (I.E., INS, GPS) aboard aircraft. Airport diagrams are not intended to be used for approach and landing or departure operations. For revisions to Airport Diagrams: Consult FAA Order 7910.4B.





INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES PROFILE VIEW

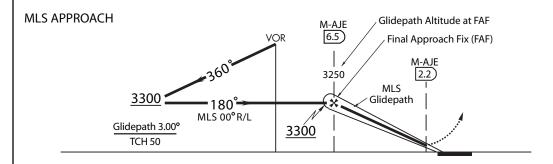
PROFILE VIEW

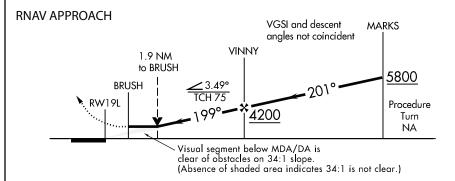


Two different methods are used for vertical guidance:

a. "GS" indicates an electronic glide slope or barometric vertical guidance is present. In the case of an Instrument Landing System (ILS) and Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) LPV approach procedures, an electronic signal provides vertical guidance. Barometric vertical guidance is provided for RNP and LNAV/VNAV instrument approach procedures. All ILS, LPV RNP, and LNAV/VNAV will be in this format GS3.00° located in the lower left or right corner.

b. Other charts without electronic or barometric vertical guidance will be in this format $\frac{\leq 3.00^{\circ}}{\text{TCH }55}$, indicating a non-precision vertical descent angle to asist in preventing controlled flight into terrain. On Civil (FAA) procedures, this information is placed above or below the procedure track following the fix it is based on.





NON PRECISION

DESCENT FROM HOLDING PATTERN

